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A New Species of *Saperda*.

By LOUIS H. JOUTEL.

On a recent visit to Philadelphia to examine and study the material in the collections of the late Dr. G. H. Horn and the American Entomological Society, for a forthcoming paper on the genus *Saperda* by Dr. E. P. Felt and myself, I found in the collection of Dr. Horn several females of an undescribed species having characters of both *calcarata* and *mutica*, but specifically distinct from either. The specimens in the Horn collection were isolated by Dr. Horn who evidently considered them as different.

Since then I have received material from the National Museum, Washington, D. C., and found in it a fresh male of the same species. I take pleasure in naming it in memory of Dr. Horn.

Saperda hornii, sp. nov.

Black; shining, entirely covered with a dense layer of light yellowish gray hair lighter beneath and diversified above with irregular blotches and streaks of dark yellow, arranged on the elytra in broken and irregular longitudinal lines; the line nearest the outer margin and just below the

humeral angle unbroken, except by the punctures, and continuing nearly to the tip. Elytron obliquely narrowed at apex. Thorax cylindrical with a longitudinal stripe of dark yellow hair on each side and on top, underside yellow. In the male the thorax is very long, being about one-third longer than wide; in the female as long as wide. Scutellum yellow. Entire insect covered by rather large and deep glabrous punctures slightly smaller beneath; they are much larger than those of *mutica* and only about one-half as numerous. Head; hairs yellow, changing to gray at the labrum. Legs and underside of body light yellowish gray, with glabrous punctures; antennæ annulate except the first joint, which is entirely covered with light gray hairs, and is moderate in thickness, not being enlarged as in *obliqua* and *mutica*, rest of antennæ quite robust with basil two-thirds of each joint covered with light gray hair, remainder black. The pygidium of female has a deep longitudinal depression along the median line, dividing it into two lobes, tip also bilobed. Eyes nearly divided. Size, ♂ 16 mm. ♀ 20 mm.

Types, one female (Calif.) collection Dr. Horn. One alem (Yosemite, Calif.), collection Coquillett, National Museum. Male and female concolorous.

This insect can be readily separated from *mutica* by the bilobed last dorsal segment (Figs. 2 and 3), which in *mutica* is very convex (Figs. 2*a* and 3*a*) and, therefore, highest in the middle; also by the first joint of the antennæ being gray and moderate in thickness, while in *mutica* the joint is swollen and black, the rest of the antennæ in *mutica* is also thinner and shorter (Figs 4 and 4*a*). The eyes are much more divided than in *mutica* (Figs. 1 and 1*a*); the thorax is about as wide in front as back, but in *mutica* the front is narrowed (Figs. 5 and 5*a*).

It is very desirable for the monograph on *Saperda* by Dr. Felt and myself mentioned above, that we see more material in the genus from all parts of the West, and all material sent me for study will be returned.

EXPLANATION OF FIGS.

Fig. 1. Eye of *hornii*, showing degree of division compared with Fig. 1*a*, eye of *mutica*.

Fig. 2 and 2*a*. Transverse section of last dorsal segments of *hornii* and *mutica* at dotted line shown in Fig. 3 and 3*a*.

Fig. 4. Antennæ of *hornii*; Fig. 4*a*. Of *mutica*.

Fig. 5. Head and thorax of *hornii*; Fig. 5*a*. Of *mutica*.

All figures greatly enlarged.